

The Daily Green Mountain Freeman.

VOLUME I.

Freedom: its Interests, its Rights, and its Honor.

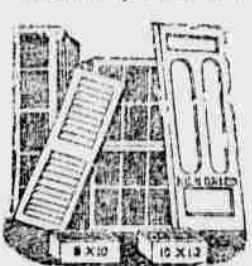
NUMBER 9.

BY C. W. WILLARD.

MONTPELIER, VT., APRIL 24, 1861.

PRICE, TWO CENTS.

Sash, Doors and Blinds.



The place to purchase the BEST QUALITY of Sash, Doors and Blinds made of the best WESTERN PINE, and in a good Workmanlike Manner is at the Factory of

J. D. CLOGSTON.

Opposite C. H. Wilder's Mill, Montpelier, Vt. Where may be found at all times a good assortment of Sash, Doors and Blinds; also, Tubes for Chain Pumps, Eave Spouts, &c.

Planting, Joining, Grooving.

and Trenching done in the best workmanlike manner. While thankfully acknowledging a constant increase of patronage for the past four years, I would earnestly solicit persons who reside in towns adjacent to Montpelier, in view of the above articles, not to fail to consult me, in person, or by letter, before purchasing elsewhere. It shall be my purpose to furnish good work at low prices.

J. D. CLOGSTON.

Montpelier, March 1861.

The Alexandre Organ!

Patented in the United States, May 3d, 1859.

Adapted to the use of Drawing Rooms, Churches, Chapels and schools. This instrument is superior to any other reed instrument ever invented.

GEO. W. WILDER

has just received one of these Organs containing 13 stops, and will be pleased to exhibit the instrument at his music store to all desirous of hearing it.

A CASE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and patrons that he has removed to Montpelier, Vt., where he has opened an Office in the Freeman Building, and will give his individual attention to the practice of the law in Washington and the surrounding counties. All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt and efficient attention.

F. V. RANDALL.

MONTPELIER, Oct. 1860.

N. W. GILBERT,

Surgeon Dentist

NO. 13 PAINE'S BLOCK,

NORTHFIELD, VT.

1861

SPRING STYLE! SPRING STYLE!

CARPETS! CARPETS!!

APRIL 3, 1861.

We have now the Largest, and

BEST SELECTED STOCK

OF CARPETS,

—COMPRISING—

TAPESTRY, THREE-PLY,

Super, Superfine and Extra-Fine,

COTTON AND STAIR CARPETS,

Oil Carpets, all widths, Rugs & Mats.

Which we offer at prices that defy competition.

Carpets Made and put down in the best Manner.

J. W. ELLIS & Co.

GEO. W. SCOTT,

Having purchased the

GOODS

of the

MERCANTILE UNION,

Will continue the business at their old stand,

HEAD OF STATE STREET

where the business will be conducted on the principle of

Small Profits for Ready Pay!

In the name of

SCOTT & CO.

Montpelier, March 15, 1861.

CREAT BARGAINS

IN

WATCHES, JEWELRY,

SILVER & PLATED WARE,

Fancy Goods, Cutlery, Perfumery,

FISHING TACKLE,

And every thing pertaining to a first class JEWELRY

AND FANCY GOODS STORE.

GROVER & BAKER'S

SEWING MACHINES.

Justly acknowledged to be the BEST FAMILY SEWING

MACHINE now in use, as its rapid sale most truly proves.

The Universal Hemmer,

Adapted to all kinds of Sewing Machines, and turning a

hem of any width desired.

Machine Thread and Silk

of the best quality.

WATCH REPAIRING AND ENGRAVING

Attended to promptly and in the best manner.

T. C. PHINNEY.

Corner of Main and State Streets.

Montpelier, April 20, 1861.

CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS

BY THE BEST WORKMEN IN THE COUNTRY.

Carriage and Sleigh Manufacturing will be carried on

by the subscriber opposite the

Court House Square, Montpelier, Vt.

Those in want of new Carriages and Sleighs,

will be happy to call and see what is being done at

the old stand of GILMAN & CAMP.

All orders promptly attended to.

JOHN W. CLARKE.

LEGISLATURE OF VERMONT. EXTRA SESSION.

SENATE.—The Senate met in the Senate Chamber, at the Capitol, at 10 o'clock, this (Tuesday) morning, agreeably to the proclamation of the Governor.

Prayer by Rev. Wm. H. Lord.

The President, the Hon. Levi Underwood, on taking the Chair, made a brief but patriotic speech, as follows:

SENATORS:—We have been suddenly called from our business and families, by order of the Governor of this State, to perform the most responsible duty that ever devolved upon a Legislative body. Our Government, purchased with the blood of our fathers, and for the maintenance of which they pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor, has been wantonly assailed by a lawless band of rebels, and forcibly prevented from carrying provisions to its starving soldiers. A little gallant band of patriotic men occupying Fort Sumter, have been ruthlessly assaulted by an army of nine thousand rebels, and compelled to surrender the Fort, and drag the flag of our Country in the dust. This rebel army, greatly augmented, threatened to march upon our National Capital and overthrow our Government. We are called upon to aid in repelling this assault, and to vindicate the power and authority of that Government we inherited from our fathers. I trust that our action will be prompt, patriotic and determined, and that our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor, will be pledged to restore the peace of our country, and secure and maintain its permanency, prosperity, and the happiness of its people.

The Secretary then read the Governor's proclamation, when the roll of the Senate was called, a quorum answering to their names.

It was moved by Senator Needham of Windsor, that a Committee of two be appointed to wait on the Governor, and inform him that the Senate is ready to receive any communication from His Excellency; which was adopted, and Senators Needham and Woodbridge were appointed.

A motion was made by Gen. Allen of Addison, that the Secretary be instructed to inform the House that the Senate has assembled, and are ready to proceed to business; which was adopted.

Senator Needham reported that the Governor would make a communication to the Senate immediately.

A communication was then received from the Governor, announcing that he would make an Address to the Joint Assembly at such time as the two Houses should deem it proper to meet.

Ordered that a Committee of two be appointed to confer with a Committee of the House as to the time for the meeting of the Joint Assembly. Senators Olin and Allen were appointed said Committee.

Senator Robbins introduced a bill entitled, "An act in relation to the Militia;" read twice, and referred to the Committee on Printing.

A message was received from the House, through Mr. Cummings, their Clerk, that the House was ready to proceed to business.

Senator Needham introduced a bill entitled, "An act to authorize the embodying and equipping of a volunteer Militia, and to provide for the public defence."

A message was received from the House, asking the concurrence of the Senate in a resolution for the joint meeting of the Houses at a quarter before 11 o'clock, A. M., in which the Senate concurred, and the hour having arrived, the Senate met the House in Joint Assembly.

The business of the Joint Assembly being completed, the Senate returned to their Chamber, and resumed business therein.

Report.—The Committee on Printing reported in favor of the printing of 500 copies each of Senate bills Nos. 1 and 2.

On motion of Senator Woodbridge, ordered that the rules of the Senate of the last session be adopted as the rules of the present session, until otherwise ordered.

On motion of Senator Olin, the Senate adjourned.

House.—At ten o'clock this morning the House was convened in accordance with the Proclamation of the Governor. Proclamation was read. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Scott. The roll was then called, and most of the members were present to respond to their names. Chauncey L. Ingals of Sheffield, presented his certificate and was enrolled as Representative from Sheffield. Mr. Howe, of Vernon, offered a resolution:

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House be requested to inform His Excellency, the Governor, that the House of Representatives is ready to receive any communication His Excellency may be pleased to offer. Resolution adopted.

The Clerk informed the House that His Excellency would make a communication in writing, which was made as follows:

"I have the honor to inform the Legislature that I will communicate a Message at such hour as it will please them to be assembled."

Mr. Wright, of Shoreham, moved a resolution to inform the Senate that the House was ready to enter upon a Joint Session. Adopted.

Mr. Pingry, of Weathersfield, moved that the hour of the Session be eleven o'clock. Amended, by Mr. Thomas of West Fairlee, to a quarter to eleven, and adopted.

A communication was received from the Senate, that the Senate had considered the joint resolution of the House in reference to listening to the Executive Address, and had adopted the resolution.

JOINT ASSEMBLY.

His Honor, Levi Underwood in the Chair.—Mr. Smith of St. Albans, moved a resolution to inform His Excellency the Governor, that the Joint Assembly awaited a communication. His Excellency the Governor was announced and entered the hall.

The Joint Assembly gave attention to the reading of the Executive Address, and then dissolved, and the Senate returned to its own chamber.

Mr. Canfield of Arlington, asked leave to introduce a bill appropriating \$500,000 for equipping troops in this State. Bill read and referred to a select committee of one from each county.

Mr. Thomas of West Fairlee, moved that the

oath of allegiance to the government of the U. S. be administered to the House, as it is not contained in the oath taken by members. Resolution passed and the oath was so administered.

A bill relating to enlistments into the uniform companies of the State for one year, was introduced by Mr. Johnson of Woodstock, and referred to committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Howe of Vernon, introduced a resolution referring so much of the Governor's Message as referred to Military Affairs, to the committee on Military Affairs; resolution adopted.

Mr. Smith of St. Albans, moved that the rule requiring the printing of bills be suspended in relation to House bill No. 1, relating to appropriations. Motion prevailed.

The Speaker announced as Select Committee on House Bill, No. 1, Messrs. Canfield of Bennington County, Seymour of Addison, Palmer of Caledonia, Noyes of Chittenden, Tabor of Essex, Smith of Franklin, Adams of Grand Isle, Child of Lamoille, Thomas of Orange, Dickerman of Orleans, Allen of Rutland, Pitkin of Washington, Field of Windham, Davis of Windsor.

Mr. Baker of Enosburgh, moved that that part of Sec. 25 of the rules of the House requiring 24 hours to intervene between the 2d and 3d reading of all bills of a public nature, be suspended in reference to H. B. 18; so ordered.

Mr. Pingry of Weathersfield, moved that that part of the 21 sec. which provides for the appointment of standing committees be suspended.

Mr. Gleed of Morristown proposed as an amendment, that the rules and standing committee of the last session be adopted as the rules and standing committee of the present session. The motion was agreed to as amended.

Upon motion of Mr. Myers of Jamaica, the House adjourned.

AFTERNOON.

No business was transacted in the Senate in the afternoon.

HOUSE.—Resolution.—By Mr. Gleed of Morristown, that the committee on Military Affairs be requested to report a bill for organizing the militia, and for putting the same on a sufficient war basis; passed.

Report of Committee.—By Mr. Canfield, for committee to whom was referred H. B. No. 1; proposing an amendment, to strike out the words *Five Hundred Thousand* and insert in their place *One Million*. Also that five hundred thousand dollars should first be obtained by loan and five hundred thousand afterward at the discretion of the Gov. and Lieut. Governor.

The amendment was opposed by Mr. Gleed of Morristown. He thought the people of Vermont would consider one million dollars an unnecessary appropriation.

Mr. Canfield stated that the expense of fitting out a regiment would be about \$40,000. It might soon be necessary to raise several regiments. He would not take up time in stating the facts that had influenced the committee.

Mr. Thomas of West Fairlee said he did not expect opposition to this amendment from the sources from which it came, nor did he expect to hear such reasons as were presented in opposition. He spoke at some length.

Mr. Field of Newfane sustained the amendment. He thought the discussion an unfortunate one, and had supposed that the amendment would have been adopted at once. He said it was no time for spread-eagle performances, and urged the eloquence of action mainly.

Mr. Myers of Jamaica sustained the amendment, and thought it was a time for action.

Mr. Child of Hyde Park did not wish to make a patriotic speech; but would give an estimate of the expenses of equipping and arming a Regiment. He made it \$50,000, without including anything besides equipment and arms. The estimate in full for five Regiments, including pay of soldiers, at one dollar per day, for sixty day, was \$440,000.

Mr. Smith of St. Albans spoke in favor of the amendment, and made the estimate \$470,000.

The first amendment was then agreed to.

Second amendment adopted so as to read in bill, "And an additional sum not exceeding \$500,000." The bill was then engrossed and ordered to a third reading. On the passage of this bill the yeas and nays were demanded by Mr. Field of Newfane—Yeas 216; nays none.

A Resolution was introduced by Mr. Field, of Newfane, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of a revision of all the statutes relating to the Militia of this State, and report by bill or otherwise. Agreed to.

A resolution was introduced by Mr. Hayes, of Windsor, That the Committee on Military Affairs be requested to report as soon as possible on the amount and condition of the arms of the State. Agreed to. Adj.

ALL READY.—Soon after the receipt of the news of the capture of Fort Sumter, and the requisition of President Lincoln, the stars and stripes were hoisted over the Armory of the Bradford Guards which act was greeted with loud cheers by the citizens. On Wednesday evening a salute was fired, by members of the Guards. No meeting has been called, as Capt. Budgett has been absent; yet every member of the company stands ready to do his duty. It will be remembered that the Guards were not weakened by "Order No. 10," and they will show it soon, too. A large number of applications have been made to join the company.—Bradford Telegraph.

GRASS HOPPERS.—Mr. M. H. Dean of Monkton, a few days since, saw on one portion of his farm, a hundred or more grass hoppers, some of them an inch long. In another place where a ditch was dug last fall, on turning over the turf then thrown out, they were found to be thickly lined with these pests, which were just getting ready to come out.—Vermont.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

and House of Representatives.

We are convened to day in view of events of an extraordinary and very alarming character. The elements of disunion which, in a portion of the United States, for many years, vented itself in threats and menaces, has culminated in open rebellion; and an unnatural and causeless civil war has been precipitated against the General Government.

Unprincipled and ambitious men have organized a despotism, and an armed force, for the purpose of overthrowing that government which the American people have formed for themselves, and of destroying that constitutional frame work under which we have enjoyed peace and prosperity, and, from a small and feeble people, grown and expanded to a rank among the first nations of the earth.

The enormity of this rebellion is heightened by the consideration that no valid cause exists for it. The history of the civilized world does not furnish an instance where a revolution was attempted for such slight causes. No act of oppression, no attempted or threatened invasion of the rights of the revolting States has existed, either on the part of the General Government, or of the loyal States; but the principle has been recognized and observed, that the right of each and every State to regulate its domestic institutions, should remain inviolate.

The inception and progress of this rebellion have been remarkable, and characterized at every stage by a total absence of any high, honorable principle or motive in its leaders. Its master spirits are composed, essentially, of men who have been in high official position in the General Government; and it has transpired that members of the late Cabinet at Washington, while in the exercise of their official functions, were engaged in treasonable plots for seizing the public property, and subverting the United States Government.

Conventions of delegates in the revolting States, chosen, in some instances, by a minority of the legal voters in those States, have, with indecent haste, adopted ordinances of secession, which ordinances have in no instance been submitted to the people for their ratification. These proceedings have been followed by a convention of delegates from the several revolting States, which convention has organized a Confederate Government, adopted a Constitution, elected its Executive officers and subordinate functionaries, constituted itself into a Legislative body, and enacted a code of laws—all of which proceedings have been independent of any action of the people of those States.

The authorities of the revolting States, and subsequently that of their Confederacy, have proceeded to acts of robbery and theft upon the property of the United States, within their limits.

Forts, arsenals, arms, military stores, and other public property, have been seized and appropriated for use against the power of the General Government; and custom houses and mints in Southern cities, with large amounts of treasure, have been feloniously robbed.

These acts have been followed by military demonstrations and strategical operations against the United States forts at Pensacola and Charleston, the latter of which, under its gallant commander, Major Anderson, after a bombardment of thirty-four hours from the beleaguering batteries of the insurgents, was evacuated on the 13th instant, and the flag of the Union withdrawn.

But the crowning act of perfidy on the part of the conspirators is the proclamation of Jefferson Davis styling himself the President of the Southern Confederacy, "inviting all those who may desire, by service in private armed vessels on the high seas, to aid his Government, to make applications for commissions, or letters of marque or reprisal," thus instituting a grand scheme of piracy on the high seas, against the lives and private property of our peaceful citizens.

These acts of outrage and daring rebellion have been equalled only by the forbearance of the general Government. Unwilling to precipitate a conflict which must involve the country in all the calamities of Civil War, the present Government of the United States has exhausted every effort for peace, and every measure for bringing back to their allegiance the disaffected and misguided States.

The duty of protecting the Forts and Government property, not possessed by the insurgents, was imperative upon the Administration; but further than this, no measures for coercing the revolting States into obedience to the Constitutions and the Laws were adopted; and in the matter of the beleaguered Forts, the Government acted only on the defensive, until the conflict was commenced by the insurgents.

Such forbearance on the part of the Government, while it has served to place the conspirators in a moral wrong, is no longer justifiable; and the Country calls, with entire unanimity, and with ardent enthusiasm, the decision of the President to call into requisition the whole power of the Nation for suppressing the rebellion and repelling threatened aggressions.

From every part of the Country, in all the loyal States, there is one united voice for sustaining the Union, the Constitution, and the integrity of the United States Government. All partisan differences are ignored and lost in the higher principle of patriotism.

In this patriotic enthusiasm, Vermont eminently participates. Her citizens, always loyal to the Union, will, in this hour of peril, nobly rally for the protection of the Government and the Constitution.

On the 15th inst., the President of the United States issued his Proclamation, "calling forth the Militia of the several States of the Union, to the aggregate number of 75,000, in order to suppress treasonable combinations, and cause the laws to be duly executed."

The quota required of Vermont, for immediate service, is one Regiment of 780 officers and privates.

On receiving the requisition from the Secretary of War, for this regiment, I ordered the Adjutant and Inspector General to adopt the proper measures for calling into service such of the volunteer companies as are necessary to make up the complement; and the Quarter-Master General was directed to procure, with the least possible delay, the requisite outfit of knapsacks, over-coats, blankets and other equipments, which duty he has performed.

Having adopted the foregoing preliminary measures for responding to the call of the President, I availed myself of the constitutional provision for convening the General Assembly in an extra session, not doubting that you gentlemen, representing the universally expressed patriotism of the citizens of this State, will make the necessary appropriation and provisions for defraying the expenses already incurred, and carrying into execution further measures for placing our military quota at the service of the General Government.

Conceiving it imminently probable that, at an early day, further calls will be made upon this State for troops, I respectfully call your attention to the importance of adopting immediate measures for a more efficient organization of the military arm of the State. During the long interval of peace which we have enjoyed, while our citizens have been uninterrupted in their lawful industrial pursuits, the importance of a military organization and discipline has been lost sight of. Our laws in relation to the militia have been subjected, during nearly a quarter of a century, to numerous isolated amendments and alterations, until, as a code, they are disjointed, complicated, and altogether too cumbersome for the basis of a regular and effective organization.

I therefore recommend that the Legislature should promptly remedy these defects, and adopt such enactments as shall provide, efficiently, for organizing, arming and equipping the militia of the State, and for reasonably compensating the officers and privates, when required to meet for exercise and drill.

I desire also to urge upon you the duty of making contingent appropriations of money, to be expended, under the direction of the Executive, for the outfit of any additional military forces which may be called for by the General Government.

The occasion is an extraordinary one. Intelligence reaches us that the Virginia Convention of delegates, elected under the express provision that any ordinance adopted by them, should be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection, has, in secret session, passed an ordinance of secession, and that the Governor of the State has assumed to order the seizure of the United States forts, arsenals and vessels within the limits of that State.

The Federal Capital is menaced by an imposing and well armed military force, and the Government itself, and the national archives are in imminent peril.

Such is the emergency, in view of which I invoke your immediate action. The Legislatures of other States have made liberal appropriations and extensive military arrangements for aiding the Government, and their citizens are hastening to the rescue of our country's flag. We shall discredit our past history should we, in this crisis, suffer Vermont to be behind her sister States, in her patriotic sacrifices for the preservation of the Union and the Constitution.

I feel assured, gentlemen, that you will reflect the sentiments and wishes of your constituents, by enacting, in your legislative action, the patriotism and liberality of the noble States which have already responded to the call of the Government.

It is devoutly to be hoped that the mad ambition of the secession leaders may be restrained, and the impending sanguinary conflict averted. But a hesitating, half way policy on the part of the Administration or the loyal States, will not avail to produce such a result.

The United States Government must be sustained, and the rebellion suppressed, at whatever cost of men and treasure; and it remains to be seen whether the vigorous preparations that are being made, and the immense military force called into service by the President, are not the most probable and certain measures for a speedy and successful solution of the question.

May that Divine Being, who rules among the nations, and directs the affairs of men, interpose by His merited Providence, and restore to us again the blessings of peace, under the aegis of our national Constitution.

ERASTUS FAIRBANKS.

MARYLAND'S QUOTA.—All honor to patriots whose patriotism is neither easy nor safe. Gov. HICKS, of Maryland, stands by the old flag, and even at the call for the Maryland quota does not flinch. It was his determination which saved the State from secession and suicide, and it is his courage which will give to the law abiding citizens of Maryland an opportunity to abide by the traditions and equal the valor which have been her rich inheritance. Virginia of to day is not the Virginia of 1776, but Maryland is still the Maryland that BALTIMORE and CALVERT founded.

GRASSHOPPERS IN MARCH.—Capt Wm. C. Arnold of this place showed us on Saturday, a great curiosity at this season. It was nothing short of three or four live grasshoppers which he caught at his place hopping about upon the snow. They were as lively as crickets and he says there are plenty more of them where these came from. Query: Will not the grasshoppers be a burden to the farming community this season?—Caledonian.

B. H. Steele, Esq. has received the appointment of Postmaster at Derby Line, Vt., and N. D. Wait has been appointed Postmaster of Highgate.